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C-2

*January 2000*



***Social Studies 30***  
***Grade 12 Diploma Examination***

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January 2000  
**Social Studies 30**  
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

*Description*

**Part A: Multiple Choice** consists of 70 multiple-choice questions, worth 70% of the total mark.

**Part B: Written Response** consists of a written-response section, worth 30% of the total mark.

**Time:** This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

**Recommendation:** Read the questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

*Instructions*

**Part A: Multiple Choice**

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.


**Part B: Written Response**

- Instructions for Part B are located on page 28.

**Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.**

**Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your Written Work.**





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## Part A: Multiple Choice

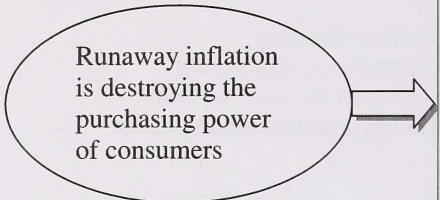
1. Citizens who support the principles of collectivism would accept a government policy that
  - A. privatized public services to encourage greater efficiency
  - B. instituted a guaranteed annual income to create economic equity
  - C. reduced the national debt through massive cuts to the civil service
  - D. reduced the child tax credit for citizens earning a certain income level
2. A supporter of a market-oriented economic system would favour controlling government deficits by
  - A. increasing personal income taxes
  - B. increasing corporate income taxes
  - C. reducing the level of social services
  - D. regulating the profits made by entrepreneurs
3. Which of the following statements illustrates a similarity between both the ideology and the practice of communism and fascism?
  - A. We require the resolve and strength of an elite cadre of party faithful to achieve ultimate victory.
  - B. We shall accomplish our common economic goals through the organization of a corporate state.
  - C. We shall march together to overthrow the forces of Bolshevism that dominate our world.
  - D. We require the unwavering support of the working class to crush the bourgeois menace in society.
4. The ideology of which of the following leaders is **inconsistent** with the action given?

Leader	Ideology	Action
A. Ronald Reagan	Supply-side economics	Deregulating the airline industry
B. Margaret Thatcher	Neoconservatism	Privatizing utilities
C. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Keynesian economics	Creating jobs in the Tennessee Valley
D. Brian Mulroney	Global competitiveness	Raising protective tariffs

Use the following information to answer questions 5 to 7.

### The Economic Problem

Runaway inflation  
is destroying the  
purchasing power  
of consumers



### Possible Government Responses

- I. Raise income taxes to slow the rate of economic growth
- II. Allow the problem to correct itself through the normal fluctuations in the business cycle
- III. Implement strict wage and price controls
- IV. Lower interest rates to provide consumers with easier access to credit

5. Which of the possible government responses reflects a “market-oriented” approach to the problem?
- A. Response I
  - B. Response II
  - C. Response III
  - D. Response IV
6. Which of the possible government responses would **most likely** intensify the problem of rising inflation?
- A. Response I
  - B. Response II
  - C. Response III
  - D. Response IV
7. A Keynesian economist would criticize Response II because it would
- A. absolve government from any responsibility in resolving economic problems
  - B. accelerate the amount of investment capital available to entrepreneurs
  - C. tend to shift purchasing power away from the wealthy to the poor
  - D. reduce the role of the individual in economic decision making



Use the following quotation to answer question 8.

Public services have, to use the economist's word, a strong redistributive effect. And this effect is strongly in favor of those with lower incomes.

—John Kenneth Galbraith

—from *Socialism: Opposing Viewpoints Series*

8. Supporters of the ideas reflected in the quotation would **most likely** accept which of the following actions taken by a government of a mixed economy?
- A. Tax concessions to private corporations
  - B. Privatization of publicly owned businesses
  - C. Monetary incentives to profitable businesses
  - D. Transfer payments to economically depressed areas
- 
9. According to free enterprise theory, which of the following economic developments should **result** from the other three?
- A. Increased profits
  - B. Decreased production costs
  - C. Decreased benefits to labour
  - D. Increased consumer demand

Use the following comment to answer question 10.

The operation of the market system relies on the motivation that results from increased corporate profits. Profits represent a return on capital and a reward for initiative. Profits not only generate dividends, but they also provide funds for much needed research and development. These funds contribute to the capital needed for future investments.

10. Given the point of view expressed above, this writer would support legislation designed to
- A. limit foreign investment and takeovers
  - B. eliminate capital gains tax loopholes
  - C. nationalize unprofitable businesses
  - D. deregulate key industrial sectors

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 11 to 13.

There can only be one sane enlightened decision. It is a thousand times better to have a free market plan under fair and equitable laws democratically passed and enforced. First, we avoid the terrific burden entailed in maintaining a vast bureaucracy; and, second, the free market operates with a maximum of freedom and a minimum of force. The free market rewards efficiency and economy; it punishes laziness and waste, and thus provides incentive, the very mainspring of human progress.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*, 1950

11. A democratic socialist, in responding to the opinion expressed in this excerpt, would agree with the speaker's contention that
- A. economic freedoms are valid goals, but would claim that the free market system makes little provision for the disadvantaged
  - B. expanding bureaucracies are valid pursuits, but would claim that personal incentive is the only "mainspring of human progress"
  - C. fair and equitable laws are valid goals, but would claim that some force is needed to motivate workers
  - D. efficiency and progress are valid pursuits, but would object to the high taxes demanded by a free market
12. Which of the following economic systems has traditionally been based on the ideas expressed by the speaker?
- A. The British welfare state
  - B. The Canadian mixed economy
  - C. The Swedish democratic socialist state
  - D. The American capitalist-oriented economy
13. Given the point of view expressed in the excerpt, the speaker would likely agree that
- A. government intervention in an economy is necessary under certain circumstances
  - B. free market economies must be regulated by key civil servants in a bureaucracy
  - C. individual initiative is essential for the successful functioning of an economy
  - D. public enterprise economies encourage the growth of investment capital
- 
14. During the Second World War, the governments of Canada and the United States demonstrated that full employment could be generated by
- A. restricting the power of trade unions
  - B. protectionist trade practices among Allied nations
  - C. privatizing major government-owned industries and departments
  - D. government planning and control within capitalist economic institutions



Use the following excerpt to answer questions 15 and 16.

Scandinavia may become “the most left-wing region of Europe,” given the results of recent parliamentary elections in two countries and other political trends, according to *The Economist*. Shortly after the Swedes returned the Social Democrats to power in September 1994, the Danes voted to retain the coalition government, which will depend on left-wing parties. These votes reflect “a deep-seated determination to maintain the welfare state even at the cost of tax rates that would be unsustainable in other Western countries.” But the resurgent welfare state is not out of danger in Sweden. Swedish voters can “expect at least another few years of austerity” as the new Prime Minister must present a convincing plan to reduce the huge budget deficit.

—from *World Press Review*, 1994

15. Given twentieth century political tradition in Scandinavia, is the information given in this excerpt surprising?
- A. Yes, because most Scandinavian countries are very different from each other in their ideological beliefs.
  - B. Yes, because most Scandinavian countries have traditionally followed the principles of free enterprise.
  - C. No, because most Scandinavian countries have traditionally upheld the principles of the welfare state.
  - D. No, because most Scandinavian countries have followed ideological paths similar to those of Eastern Europe during the Cold War.
16. The excerpt implies that during the mid-1990s, Scandinavian governments and many other Western governments shared the problem of
- A. unfavourable currency exchange rates
  - B. unstable minority and coalition governments
  - C. increased fiscal spending with decreasing revenues
  - D. increased labour unrest and inflationary wage increases
17. Which of the following ideologies is **most closely associated** with the idea that economic systems are based on exploitation and involve a constant class struggle?
- A. Fascism
  - B. Marxism
  - C. Anarchism
  - D. Capitalism

18. The social and economic conditions that developed in Russia immediately following the collapse of communism **most closely resembled** those found in
- A. Fascist Italy during the late 1920s
  - B. Weimar Germany during the early 1920s
  - C. Nazi Germany during the late 1930s
  - D. Imperial Japan during the mid-1940s
19. By the mid-1990s, many democratic governments led by political parties of the right were reducing budgetary deficits by
- A. increasing the general rate of taxation
  - B. nationalizing major business enterprises
  - C. decreasing government spending on services
  - D. supporting wage increases to end labour disputes

*Use the following chart to answer question 20.*

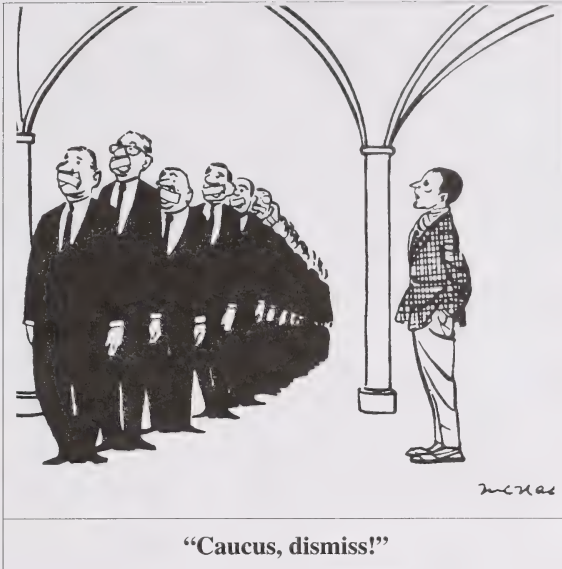
The Year Various Countries Adopted Universal Suffrage	
Year	Country
By 1840	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States
By 1871	France, German Empire
By 1874	Switzerland
By 1884	Great Britain
By 1890	Spain
By 1893	Belgium
By 1896	Netherlands
By 1898	Norway
By 1912	Italy

—from *Approaches to Political and Economic Systems*

20. The title of the chart is inaccurate and misleading because it suggests that
- A. universal suffrage means giving the right to vote to all adult men but not women
  - B. universal suffrage refers to the right to vote but not the right to periodic elections
  - C. 18-year-olds could vote in elections
  - D. voting was done by secret ballot

Use the following sources to answer questions 21 and 22.

**Source I**



(Prime Minister Trudeau is represented by the figure on the right in this 1970s cartoon.)

**Source II**

Leadership in the party has to be established first with party members, and in the parliamentary caucus. . . . I used to encourage the frankest kind of questioning, however critical. That helped, I hope, to establish and maintain a leader's position with his parliamentary colleagues.

—former Prime Minister  
Lester B. Pearson

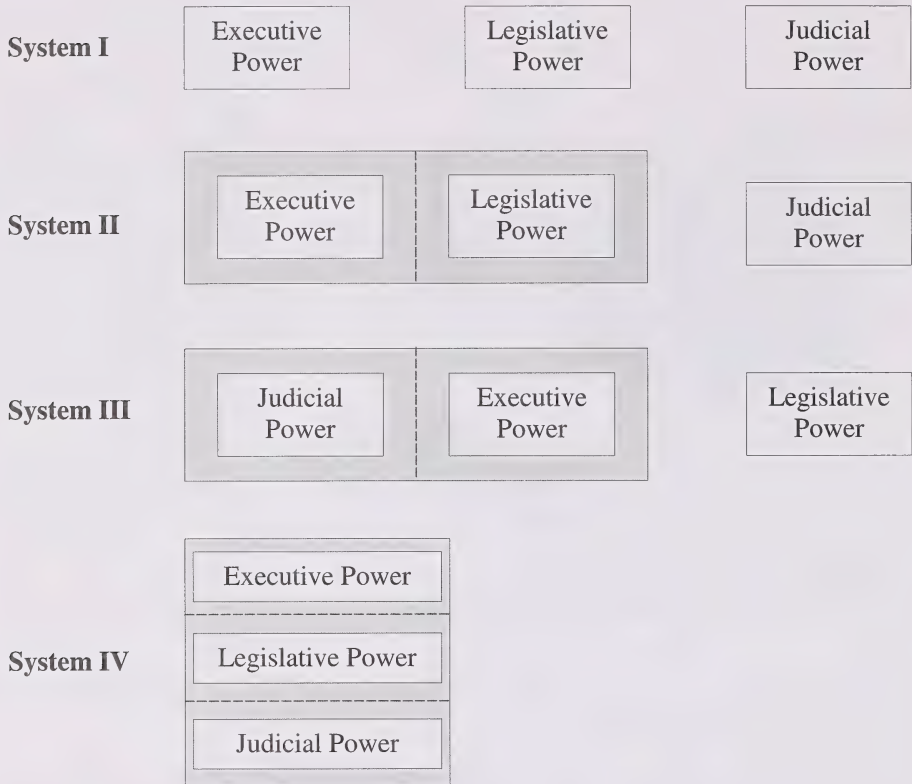
—both sources from  
*Challenge of Democracy*

21. Taken together, which of the following issues related to the Canadian parliamentary system do the sources raise?
- A. To what extent should a prime minister be allowed to choose cabinet members?
  - B. To what extent should a majority government ignore opposition demands?
  - C. To what extent should parliamentary debates be dominated by ideological differences?
  - D. To what extent should party discipline be imposed on elected government members?
22. Within the context of representative democracy, the Source I cartoonist reveals a problem related to the
- A. freedom of association extended to dissident minorities
  - B. domination of parliament by indecisive leaders and elected officials
  - C. inability of elected members to express the will of their constituents
  - D. lack of freedom by opposition members to express views different from those of the majority government



Use the following diagram to answer questions 23 and 24.

### Allocation of Power and Authority



23. A totalitarian system is **best** illustrated by
- A. System I
  - B. System II
  - C. System III
  - D. System IV
24. The system of checks and balances outlined in the American Constitution is represented by
- A. System I
  - B. System II
  - C. System III
  - D. System IV

Use the following information to answer questions 25 and 26.

**Statements Concerning the German System of Government**

- I. Germany is governed by a national government and 16 state governments.
- II. The chancellor and cabinet are elected members of the *Bundestag*, the lower house of Germany's national legislative branch.
- III. Three to five elected representatives from each state assembly are appointed by the state government to sit in the *Bundesrat*, the upper house of the national legislative branch.
- IV. One-half of the members of the *Bundestag* are elected under a system of proportional representation.

25. Which statement **best** explains why German elections frequently result in coalition governments?
- A. Statement I
  - B. Statement II
  - C. Statement III
  - D. Statement IV
26. Which of the following significant changes would occur in the Canadian system of government if it were reformed to be more similar to that of the German system?
- A. The Senate would include members from the provincial legislatures.
  - B. The political stability of the national government would be increased.
  - C. The powers of the prime minister and cabinet would be greatly increased.
  - D. The prime minister and cabinet would be primarily responsible to the Senate.

Use the following information to answer questions 27 to 30.

**The characteristics listed below are associated with different positions on the political spectrum.**

Position I

- is willing to change the existing system through progressive reforms
- respects the concept of law and attempts to change it through legal means
- remains optimistic about people's ability to solve their own problems
- maintains faith in human reason and basic equality

Position II

- supports policies that will return society to a previous time, condition, or value system
- proposes retrogressive change to the status quo
- advocates any means (violent or non-violent) of restoring society to a former state
- reflects extreme dissatisfaction with existing institutions

Position III

- favours immediate and fundamental progressive change to the existing system
- indicates varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the status quo
- argues that revolution (violent or non-violent) is the only way to effect change in society
- challenges the basic values and institutions underlying society

Position IV

- supports the status quo and advocates very little change to existing systems
- places great emphasis on the importance of maintaining "traditional" values and institutions
- has an essentially cautious view of people's ability to reason and solve problems
- favours less control over individuals and opposes governmental remedies to society's inequities

—adapted from *Political Ideologies*



27. The **opposite** ends of the political spectrum are represented by
- A. positions I and II
  - B. positions II and III
  - C. positions I and IV
  - D. positions III and IV
28. On the political spectrum, Position III would be located
- A. on the extreme left
  - B. somewhat left of centre
  - C. somewhat right of centre
  - D. on the extreme right
29. *In 1994 in the United States, the Republican Party gained a majority in both houses of Congress, while President Clinton, a Democrat, held the chief executive office.*
- A political consequence of this development has been conflict between those holding the beliefs of
- A. positions I and II
  - B. positions I and IV
  - C. positions II and III
  - D. positions II and IV
30. Position II reflects the characteristics usually associated with individuals labelled as
- A. liberal
  - B. radical
  - C. reactionary
  - D. conservative
- 
31. Political dissidents in democracies are generally free to express their views as long as they
- A. refrain from endangering public order and stability
  - B. conform to the ideas held by the political leadership
  - C. propose ideas that are acceptable to the general population
  - D. advocate political moderation rather than political extremism

32. *Abuse of governmental authority is limited by the fact that all citizens enjoy a number of basic “civil rights” or “individual liberties.”*

Proof that Adolf Hitler did *not* support this assertion is **best** revealed by his

- A. enforcement of the Nuremberg Laws
- B. use of massive propaganda campaigns and rallies
- C. recruitment of the unemployed into military service
- D. disregard for provisions of the Treaty of Versailles

33. The dictatorial technique of directing popular discontent to the advantage of the ruling elite is **best** illustrated by

- A. Stalin’s purges of political opponents
- B. Hitler’s persecution of “non-Aryan” races
- C. Mussolini’s March on Rome to gain widespread support
- D. Lenin’s support for mutinous troops during the Bolshevik Revolution

34. Which of the following explanations for Hitler’s rise to power in Weimar Germany is historically **incorrect**?

- A. Hitler cleverly used the dissatisfaction of war veterans as a subject for many of his speeches.
- B. Hitler accepted President Hindenburg’s request to assume the position of chancellor.
- C. Hitler successfully appealed to various communist interests for support.
- D. Hitler skillfully manipulated existing democratic structures for his own benefit.

35. In arguing against a parliamentary system, supporters of the American congressional system would insist that the advantage of the congressional system is that it

- A. allows for the greater separation of powers
- B. gives the strongest mandate to the executive branch
- C. allows for the greatest responsiveness to special interest groups
- D. gives citizens the strongest guarantee for their political participation

Use the following sources to answer questions 36 and 37.

### Source I

The Democratic party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only practical means of maintaining the peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest.

### Source II

The Republican party maintains the traditional American policy of non-interference in the political affairs of other nations. This government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the covenant of the League. On this we stand.

—both sources from *Internationalism: Opposing Viewpoints Series*

36. The statements in these sources, in historical context, relate specifically to the
- A. efforts to rebuild a war-torn Europe following the Paris Peace Conference
  - B. attempts by world leaders to establish an effective European alliance system
  - C. inability of nations to secure a “just” peace through the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
  - D. decision by the American Senate to reject collective security despite President Wilson’s Fourteen Points
37. The two sources draw attention to a historical conflict in the United States that arose from the opposing ideas of isolationism and internationalism. This conflict centres around which of the following questions?
- A. When is the most appropriate time for the United States to intervene in civil wars?
  - B. Why do nations in Europe depend upon American military aid during times of conflict?
  - C. Which foreign policy would best serve American national interests at any given time?
  - D. How can American diplomatic relations with other countries best be established?



Use the following sources to answer questions 38 to 40.

### Source I

The statesmen [at the Paris Peace Conference] created separate, vulnerable states, whose peoples had long histories of mutual dislike and whose very creation gave them new grievances to quarrel over. To their west lay Germany, deeply offended but by no means crippled. To the east was massive, unpredictable Bolshevik Russia, whose interests had been ignored by the Big Three.

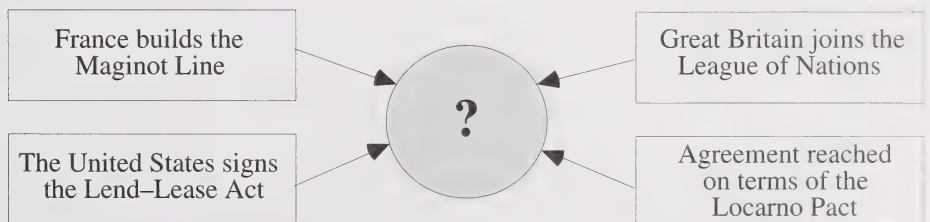
### Source II



—both sources from *Twentieth Century History: The World Since 1900*

38. Sources I and II illustrate a central problem associated with the implementation of the principle of
- A. isolationism
  - B. appeasement
  - C. collective security
  - D. national sovereignty
39. Which area of the world today is experiencing heightened tensions similar to those described in the first sentence of Source I?
- A. Latin America
  - B. The Balkan States
  - C. South East Asia
  - D. The Baltic States
40. An appropriate title for the map in Source II would be
- A. *Poland Marches West: Territorial Demands Settled*
  - B. *Europe after the Second World War: the New Frontiers*
  - C. *The Polish Land Grab: New Frontiers in Eastern Europe*
  - D. *Europe Deals with Aggressive Nations: New Alliances Signed*

Use the following diagram to answer question 41.



41. Taken together, the events shown in the diagram represent attempts to
- A. enforce collective security between 1930 and 1940
  - B. ensure the security of nations between 1919 and 1941
  - C. eliminate fascism as a force in Europe during the 1930s
  - D. exclude Germany from diplomatic negotiations during the 1920s

42. Evidence that the United States was not completely isolationist during the interwar period is **best** illustrated by American involvement in the
- A. Munich Pact
  - B. Little Entente
  - C. League of Nations
  - D. Dawes and Young plans

43. *The League of Nations' reaction to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria differed from its reaction to the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.*

This statement is accurate in that the League of Nations

- A. achieved the withdrawal of Japanese forces
  - B. gave its official approval to the Japanese invasion
  - C. applied no economic sanctions against the Japanese
  - D. used peacekeeping forces to stop Japanese aggression
44. *Before us stands the last problem which must be solved and will be solved. It is the last territorial claim I have to make in Europe, but it is the claim from which I shall not recede.*

This “last territorial claim” made by Hitler before meeting with other European leaders at Munich refers to the

- A. Polish Corridor
- B. Sudetenland
- C. Saar Basin
- D. Rhineland

*Use the following information to answer question 45.*

Political Slogans

- Nothing has ever been won without bloodshed!
- Believe! Obey! Fight!
- A minute on the battlefield is worth a lifetime of peace!
- He who has steel has bread!

45. These political slogans achieved their greatest popularity in
- A. Italy during the 1930s
  - B. France during the 1940s
  - C. the United States during the 1950s
  - D. the Soviet Union during the 1960s



46. Following the launch of Hitler's Operation Barbarossa against the Soviet Union, Stalin's main diplomatic objective was to
- A. orchestrate the creation of neutral satellite states in Eastern Europe
  - B. expand Soviet involvement in the war against Japan in the Pacific
  - C. renegotiate the terms of the Nazi–Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
  - D. convince the Western Allies to open a second European front
47. The Japanese motivation for establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere during the Second World War was ultimately to
- A. liberate former European colonies in the Pacific region
  - B. establish a Japanese empire encompassing the United States
  - C. counteract the growing influence of the Soviet Union in Asia
  - D. ensure Japanese access to the resources and markets of the Pacific region
48. The Nazis' systematic genocide of ethnic and religious groups during the Second World War provided impetus for the
- A. creation of new autonomous states in central Europe
  - B. establishment of a war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg
  - C. exclusion of Germany from the original membership of NATO
  - D. establishment of agencies fostering European economic and political cooperation
49. Territorial adjustments and political changes in Eastern Europe immediately following the Second World War were most influenced by the fact that the
- A. Allied wartime commitments to former Nazi-occupied states were honoured and enforced
  - B. principles of self-determination and national sovereignty were of primary concern to the victorious Allies
  - C. Soviet Union wished to create a buffer zone between itself and the non-communist West
  - D. United Nations' negotiated settlements were accepted by nations with conflicting interests

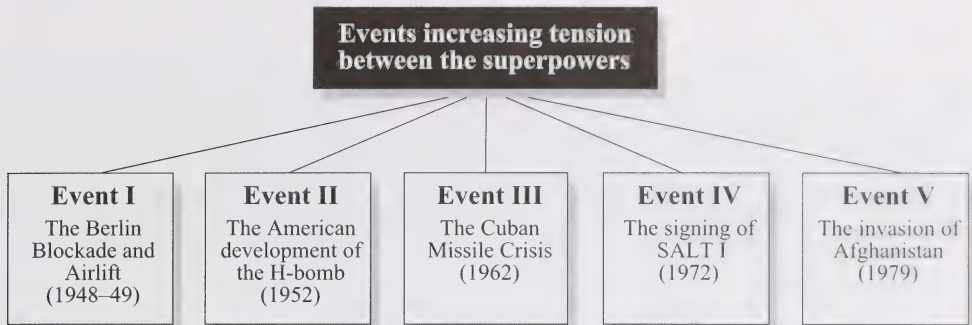
Use the following cartoon to answer questions 50 and 51.



—from *The World This Century*

50. The cartoon focuses on events in Europe occurring
- A. immediately after the First World War
  - B. during the Second World War
  - C. immediately after the Second World War
  - D. during the final years of the Cold War
51. During the period illustrated by the cartoon, the “comfortable accommodation” offered by President Truman in the “Liberty Hotel” included the benefits associated with the
- A. United Nations
  - B. Marshall Plan
  - C. Atlantic Charter
  - D. Common Market

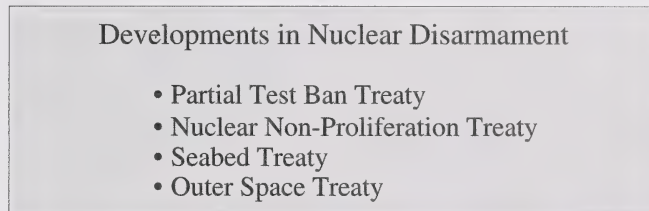
Use the following diagram to answer question 52.



52. Given the focus of the diagram, which of the following events has been **incorrectly** included?

- A. Event I
  - B. Event II
  - C. Event III
  - D. Event IV
- 

Use the following information to answer question 53.



53. The success of these developments depended **mainly** upon the signatories' willingness to promote

- A. regional alliances
  - B. international prosperity
  - C. supranational cooperation
  - D. technological advancement
- 

54. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 demonstrated to the West that

- A. United Nations' peacekeeping forces were ineffective at enforcing truces
- B. NATO forces were inferior to Warsaw Pact forces in conventional warfare
- C. Soviet leaders were promoting the spread of communism beyond the Iron Curtain
- D. Soviet leaders would not tolerate political liberalization in their sphere of influence

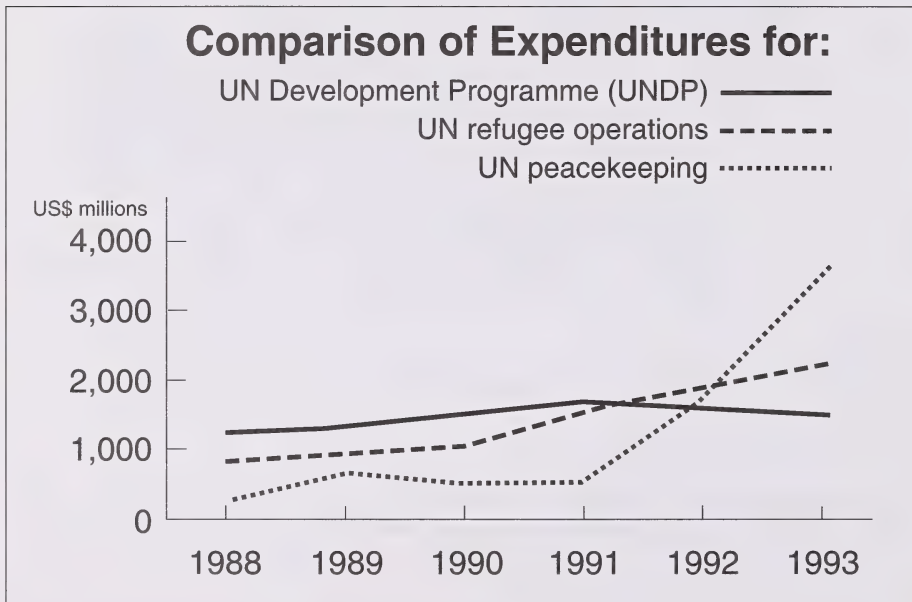


Use the following information to answer questions 55 to 57.

### Source I

In 1991, expenditures on the United Nations Development Program and on refugee programs reached about US \$1.5 billion each, triple that of the US \$500 million cost of peacekeeping operations. The year 1993 showed a decline in contributions to the UNDP, while refugee programs rose to US \$2 billion and costs of peacekeeping skyrocketed to US \$3.6 billion. The UN spent less than US \$4 billion on peacekeeping missions during the first 47 years of its existence. An administrator of the UNDP commented, “Surely it would be more humane, more effective, and less expensive to act preventively to meet threats to human development upstream rather than to have them confront us as crises downstream. We must recognize the need to increase allocations for preventive development as a complement to the more costly and more difficult curative peacekeeping.”

### Source II



—both sources from *World Eagle*, 1994

55. The United Nations' administrator quoted in Source I would **most likely favour** the
- A. provision of United Nations' observer teams monitoring free elections in Haiti
  - B. withdrawal of United Nations' humanitarian assistance from Central Africa
  - C. withdrawal of United Nations' monitors of weapons installations in Iraq
  - D. provision of United Nations' ground forces in the Balkan region
56. The trends in the expenditures illustrated in Source II can be **primarily** attributed to the
- A. increase in world poverty on a scale previously unimagined
  - B. breakup of the Soviet Union into many independent republics
  - C. movement toward a new world order after the Persian Gulf War
  - D. increase in the number of regional conflicts since the end of the Cold War
57. Taken together, the focus of the sources is on which of the following challenges currently facing the United Nations?
- A. Financing the escalating costs of peacekeeping and refugee operations
  - B. Getting members to cooperate in sending peacekeepers to troublespots
  - C. Changing the membership of the Security Council to reflect shifts in power
  - D. Restraining the escalating costs of the United Nations' bureaucratic structure
- 
58. During the Cold War period, the prediction that the forces of nationalism would become less dominant in world affairs was supported by the
- A. formation of the Warsaw Pact as a response to the NATO alliance
  - B. creation of defensive alliances to counter the threat of ethnic conflict
  - C. decolonization of Africa and the resulting creation of many new nations
  - D. formation of the Common Market in a movement toward a unified Europe
59. During the Cold War, Soviet Premier Khrushchev's desire for peaceful coexistence in conjunction with his suggestion that there are "many roads to socialism" **unintentionally** brought about
- A. an end to East–West hostility
  - B. unrest in certain satellite states
  - C. crisis over oil in the Middle East
  - D. an end to the Sino–Soviet ideological split

Use the following sources to answer questions 60 to 62.

### Source I

In the Balkans, the collapse of communism—the policeman on the corner—unleashed many demons. And does anyone really believe the West could have coaxed or bombed them into submission without a vastly greater loss of life, including the lives of many western soldiers? How many more deaths, precisely, would the interventionists have accepted as justified by the circumstances?

There will be a million standard ways of writing the history of the Yugoslav war. Unfortunately, there may be occasions for writing similar histories in other parts of Europe, east and west, because the nationalist demon—the nationalist disease—is reasserting itself everywhere. . . . The Communist policeman is missing from the block and a familiar and murderous pattern has reasserted itself . . . . Somehow “the West” is supposed to take the old policeman’s spot. . . [but] there is no vital great power interest at stake in the region that calls for more bloodshed. The United States . . . wants to order bombing missions but has no intention of sending ground soldiers to an area where deaths would mount quickly. European states . . . can see no compelling reasons to send their own soldiers to deaths in the hills of former Yugoslavia.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, 1993

### Source II



—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year*, 1992



60. The author of Source I suggests that the foreign policy of Western nations is ultimately determined by
- A. humanitarian concerns
  - B. a concern for national self-interest
  - C. a desire for national aggrandizement
  - D. resolutions passed by the United Nations
61. Which of the following statements from Source I **best** represents the underlying message illustrated by the details of the cartoon in Source II?
- A. “the collapse of communism—the policeman on the corner—unleashed many demons”
  - B. “does anyone really believe the West could have coaxed or bombed them into submission”
  - C. “There will be a million standard ways of writing the history of the Yugoslav war”
  - D. “there is no vital great power interest at stake in the region that calls for more bloodshed”
62. Taken together, the sources suggest that the conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Balkans during the 1990s were caused **mainly** by
- A. ongoing superpower competition in the area
  - B. long-standing nationalist rivalries and tensions
  - C. the failure of diplomacy to achieve a compromise
  - D. the deliberate policies of previous communist regimes
- 
63. American military involvement in South Korea and South Vietnam during the Cold War illustrated the United States’ commitment to
- A. a policy of containment
  - B. the power of deterrence
  - C. upholding the NATO alliance
  - D. strengthening domestic national unity
64. The actions of international terrorists have been motivated **primarily** by the desire to draw world attention to
- A. the abuses of authoritarian rule
  - B. the abuses of capitalist exploitation
  - C. demands for national self-determination
  - D. demands for increased global economic equality

*Use the following sources to answer questions 65 to 67.*

### **Source I**

#### **Liberalizing World Trade**

Nations that trade with each other are less apt to quarrel. This, and the idea that peace has a better chance in a prosperous world, led 23 countries, including Canada, to found the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947. Almost half a century later, GATT completed the most important round of trade talks in its history. In April 1994, the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations went a long way toward securing the fair and stable trading environment that is crucial to the development and prosperity of all nations. The Uruguay Round produced the most complete set of international trade agreements to date. Negotiations were long and difficult, but they were successful.

### **Source II**

#### **Post-Cold War Experience [Peacekeeping]**

The end of the Cold War has changed peacekeeping in several important ways. First, there are fewer limits on where UN peacekeeping missions can be sent. Troops from the great powers can now be used, as has been the case in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia and Rwanda. New types of peacekeeping missions have been launched which go well beyond monitoring ceasefires. These operations have involved ensuring that humanitarian relief gets to those who need it, and have even included the use of military force. Regional organizations, mostly such bodies as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), have become involved in peacekeeping activities.

### **Source III**

#### **Enforcing International Law**

Within a nation, the law can be enforced by police. For the international legal system to be effective, it must rely on the voluntary compliance of member states. But the UN is not a toothless tiger. If a member state violates the UN Charter, it may have sanctions applied against it. This means that other UN member states are required to stop all trade with the offender. If trade sanctions fail, the UN can move on to military action.

### **Source IV**

#### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation**

The end of the Cold War changed the world. With the superpower rivalry no longer dominating affairs, the way was open for regional tensions to increase. The way was also opened to resolving many regional conflicts. As local stability has declined, some states have become more interested in acquiring nuclear weapons as a means of ensuring their security. Controlling the spread of such weapons has become a major goal for Canada and most of its international partners.

—all sources from *Canadian Reference Guide to the United Nations*

65. Collectively, the sources support the generalization that the
- A. need for nation states is disappearing as the United Nations moves toward becoming a world government
  - B. increased global nature of problems has created a trend toward greater supranational cooperation
  - C. United Nations is in dire need of major revisions so it can become an effective world force
  - D. end of the Cold War has created a host of new and unsolvable world problems
66. Events that developed during 1990 and 1991 as a result of the relations between Iraq and Kuwait are **most closely** associated with the actions described in
- A. Source I
  - B. Source II
  - C. Source III
  - D. Source IV
67. The concern raised in Source IV has been heightened by renewed potential for hostilities between
- A. Israel and Egypt
  - B. India and Pakistan
  - C. North and South Korea
  - D. the United States and Iran



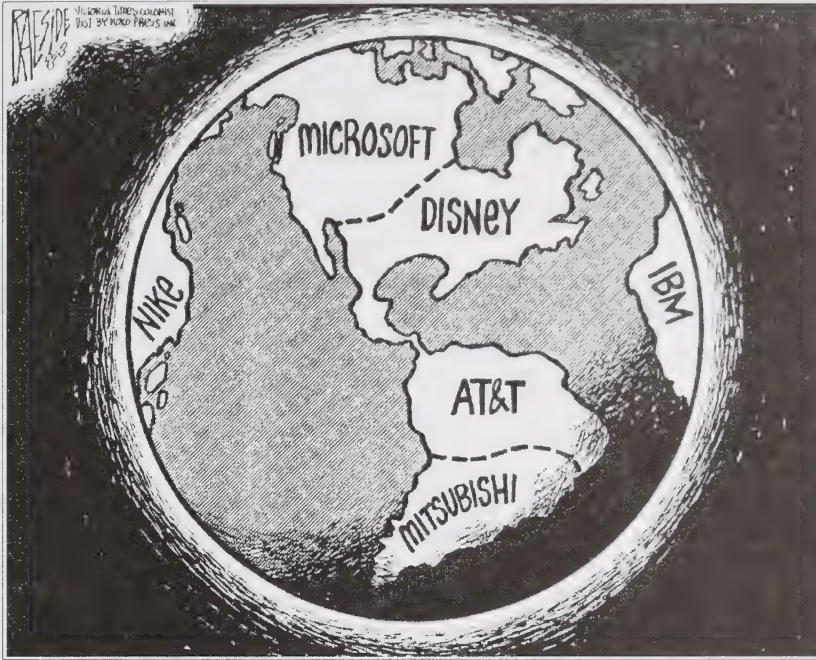
Use the following time-line to answer questions 68 and 69.

### A Warsaw Pact Time-Line

May 14, 1955	The Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is signed by Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. A joint command, based in Moscow, is established.
1956	Hungary announces that it is withdrawing from the Pact; Soviet troops are sent in to crush an uprising.
1968	Czechoslovakian reform is halted by an invasion by Pact troops. Romania refuses to take part, and Albania formally withdraws from the Pact.
1988	Soviet leader Gorbachev announces the withdrawal of 50 000 troops from Eastern Europe.
1989	Communist governments in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Romania collapse; Berlin Wall is torn down.
June–September 1990	Hungary and East Germany withdraw from the Pact.
June–July 1991	Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary is completed. The remaining members of the Pact meet in Prague to formally dissolve the alliance.

68. A Western diplomat examining the above time-line could infer that the **most critical event** that contributed to the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact was the
- A. initiation of political reforms in the Soviet Union
  - B. reduction of NATO's military presence in Western Europe
  - C. reluctance of Pact members to modernize their armed forces
  - D. increase in nuclear weaponry initiated by the Reagan administration
69. Which of the following conclusions about the nature of military alliances is reinforced by the information provided in the time-line?
- A. Alliances last only as long as other alliances oppose them.
  - B. Successful alliances require the willing participation of their members.
  - C. The success of alliances depends on the achievement of common economic goals.
  - D. Alliances are maintained most easily in a variable climate of détente and confrontation.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 70.



—from *The Edmonton Journal*

70. Which of the following issues is **not** suggested by the details of the cartoon?
- A. To what extent are multinational corporations replacing governments?
  - B. To what extent has traditional sovereignty ceased to exist for most nations?
  - C. To what extent are national boundaries being redefined by protectionist policies?
  - D. To what extent have multinational corporations challenged the concept of self-determination?

***You have now completed Part A.  
Proceed directly to Part B.***

## Part B: Written Response

### *Description*

Part B: Written Response consists of an essay assignment, worth 30% of the total examination mark.

### **Evaluation:**

Your essay will be evaluated for

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

### *Instructions*

- You are to **take** and **defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your Written Work.
- Use blue or black ink for your Written Work.

### *Additional Instructions for Students Using Word Processors*

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to the page indicated for word-processed work. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

### *Reminders for Writing*

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

**Written Response—Essay Assignment**

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

*Topic A*

Some people believe that the right to voice minority opinions and viewpoints in a society should be protected at all costs. Others believe that the point of view of the majority should prevail over the opinion of minorities in the interest of preserving the stability of society.

**To what extent should the right to express minority viewpoints be protected?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

**Or**

*Topic B*

Some people believe that world peace and stability can best be preserved through the leadership of a single organization like the United Nations. Others believe that nations acting independently or together with other nations outside the sphere of an organization like the United Nations may preserve world peace more effectively.

**Should the preservation of world stability and peace be the responsibility of a single organization like the United Nations?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

*Fold and tear along perforation.*



## *Planning*

**Be sure to indicate on the back cover**

- **your choice of topic**
- **whether you have attached word-processed pages**

*If you are using a word processor, staple your Written Work here.  
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

### Written Work

## *Planning*

### Written Work



## *Planning*





### Written Work



## *Planning*

### Written Work

## *Planning*

### Written Work



## *Planning*

### Written Work











## *Planning*





## *Planning*

### Written Work

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